

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
**HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,**  
With which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
\$12 per annum. Postage to any  
part of the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE  
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
FOR 1909.  
Complete Edition ... \$10.00  
Small ... 5 00  
Orders may be sent to the  
Hongkong Daily Press Office and  
to the Local Booksellers.

No. 15,992. 號二十九百九千五萬一第 日八初月六年元統宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 24TH, 1909. 大拜禮 號四十二月七年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

CALL  
AT  
**'MOUTRIE'S'**  
FOR  
**THE PIANO**  
36 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
**S. MOUTRIE &  
CO., LIMITED.**

**KOWLOON HOTEL**

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS

SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS To Let  
at Moderate Rates.

Excellent Cuisine.

O. E. OWEN,  
Proprietor.

[a692]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a827]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY  
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
every 15 minutes.

Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to  
11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

**SIEN TING  
SURGEON DENTIST.**  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1908. [504]

**KUPPER'S PILSENER  
BEER.**



THE LEADING BEER IN THE  
FAR EAST.

Telephone No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [a35]

**BREWER & CO., LIMITED.**

PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEPHONE, No. 696.

The Statesman's Year Books, for 1909, Statistical and Historical Annual of the States for the Year ... .. \$9.00	Practical Ship Building, a Treatise on the Structural Design or Building of Modern Steel Vessels, by Holms; 2 Volumes ... .. \$24.50
Chinese Language and How to Learn It, a Manual for Beginners, by Sir Walter Hillier ... .. 10.50	The Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn, by Elizabeth Bisland; 2 Volumes ... 19.00
The Doctor at Home and Nurse's Guide Book ... .. 2.50	Philip's New Popular Atlas of the World ... 3.00
St. Nicotine, or the Peace Pipe, by E. V. Howard ... .. 4.00	Philip's Pocket Handy Volume Atlas of the World ... .. 3.00
Coffee and Bepartee and the Idiot, by J. K. Bangs ... .. 4.00	Philip's Large Print Atlas of Comparative Geography ... .. 80
The Civil Engineer's Pocket Book, by John C. Trautwine ... .. 16.50	Philip's Planisphere, Showing the Prin- cipal Stars Visible for Every Hour in the Year ... .. 2.00
Field Engineering, a handbook of the Theory and Practice of Railway Surveying, Location and Construc- tion, by Seares ... .. 10.00	Philip's Anatomical Model of the Female Human Body, by Farnoux ... .. 3.50
Brassey's Naval Annual, 1909 ... .. 10.50	Philip's Popular Mannikin ... .. 3.00
Tropical Diseases, a Manual of the Dis- eases of Warm Climates, by Sir Patrick Manson ... .. 10.50	Philip's Anatomical Model, a Pictorial Representation of the Human Frame and its Organs, with descrip- tive Text, by Dr. Schmidt ... .. 1.75
Bridge Developments, by Robertson ... 4.00	

**WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS**

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY ★★★★★ - - - - - \$22.50

" ★★★ - - - - - 20.00

" ★★ - - - - - 17.00

WHISKY, PALL MALL - - - - - 20.00

" JOHN WALKER & SONS' - - - - - 12.50

" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL - - - - - 10.50

BLEND - - - - - 10.50

PORT WINE, INVALIDS - - - - - 20.00

" DOURO - - - - - 13.50

SHERRY, LA TORRE - - - - - 16.00

" AMOROSO - - - - - 20.00

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - - - - - Qrs. 40.00 Pts. 42.00

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

**SIEMSEN & CO.,**

HONGKONG AGENTS.

[a51]

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

(Telephone 97).

**"GRIFFIN EXTRAS"**

**ASPARAGUS**

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

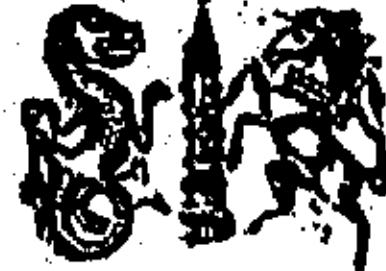
95 CENTS - - PER TIN.

THIS ASPARAGUS IS PACKED WHERE GROWN AND  
PLACED IN THE CAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER CUTTING, THUS  
INSURING ALL ITS FRESHNESS AND DELICACY OF FLAVOUR.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909. [a33]

A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT



AND  
GERMICIDE.

**PULICIDE.**

MOST EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING PLAGUE, CHOLERA, MALARIA, ETC.  
BY DESTROYING FLEAS, MOSQUITOS AND ALL NOXIOUS INSECTS  
AND VERMIN AND ALL DISEASE GERMS.

AS SUPPLIED TO AND RECOMMENDED BY THE SANITARY  
DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG, AND USED BY THE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CHEAP. HARMLESS. CONVENIENT.  
EFFECTIVE.

DIRECTIONS.—A teaspoonful (quarter pint) to be added to a pailful (three gallons) of water.  
To be used for washing floors, clothes, utensils, etc., etc.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.**

HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

[907]

**LONG HING & CO.,  
PHOTO SUPPLIES.**

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST LANDED—

**EASTMAN'S KODAK FILMS.**

FOLDING CAMERAS FITTED WITH

"ZEISS," "GOERZ," "ROSS" LENSES ON  
COMPOUND SHUTTERS

DEVELOPING & PRINTING  
A SPECIALITY.

**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.**



SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN  
THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently  
equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in  
connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct  
Steamer Service by the S.S. "KORU MARU" and "SAIKU MARU" (2,877 tons each)  
as follows:—

NORTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer) ... ..	Thursday	Saturday or Sunday	
Arrive—Dairen ... ..	Saturday	Monday or Tuesday	
Ar.—Mukden ... ..	11 a.m.	8.50 p.m.	
Lv.—Changchun ... ..	5 a.m.	9.15 p.m.	
Ar.—Harbin (Russian Train) ... ..	5.55 a.m.	Monday	Wednesday
Lv.—Shanghai ... ..	5 p.m.	"	Saturday

Connecting at Harbin with

State Express for Moscow.

Wagon-Lits for Moscow.

State Express for St. Petersburg.

SOUTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Harbin (Russian Train) ... ..	9 a.m.	Tuesday	Thursday
Arrive—Changchun ... ..	5 p.m.	"	"
Lv.—Mukden ... ..	7 p.m.	"	"
Ar.—Dairen ... ..	2.10 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday
Lv.—Shanghai (Steamer) ... ..	2.30 a.m.	"	"
Ar.—Shanghai ... ..	afternoon.	Friday	Sunday

\*Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

**TICKET AGENCIES**—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are  
obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.  
and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

**RAILWAY HOTELS**—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add: "YAMATO")  
At Dairen (with enlarged accommodation), Port Arthur and Changchun, all under the  
Company's management.

FUSHUN COAL.

FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AT DAIREN AND NEWCHANG DEPOTS.  
**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.**  
Tel. Add: "MANTETSU." Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., A.I. and Lieber's. [137-722]

**"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY.**  
The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the  
Franco-British Exhibition has been awarded to  
MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.  
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY. Estab. 1742.

Obtainable at all STORES  
OR FROM THE  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.** \$15 PER DOZ.  
NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky  
will be refused our plates.

**HONGKONG HOTEL**

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.  
String Band Plays during Tea and Dinner.  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents.  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [a42]

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a998]

**"KINGSOLERE,"  
PRIVATE HOTEL.**

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND  
MACDONNELL ROAD.  
Telephone No. 134.

Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."  
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water  
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,  
putting green and fine stabling for horses.  
Proprietress, Mns. G. SACHSE. [a45]

**"BRAESIDE,"  
PRIVATE HOTEL.**

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and  
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.  
Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone, No. 690.  
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS.  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

**ORIENTAL HOTEL**

Telephone 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Mrs. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.  
A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort  
to Residents and Tourists.  
Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.  
MODERATE RATES.

Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong  
For Particulars, apply to  
M. MATTHAEY,  
Proprietress.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

**VICTORIA HOTEL**

SHAMEN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

**MACAO HOTEL.**

M A C A O.

MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under  
experienced European Supervision.

COACHES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given  
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor.

[a1623]

**"BOA VISTA"**

(HOTEL-SANITARY OF SOUTH  
CHINA).

**MACAO.**

THIS Hotel is under European manage-

ment and most strict supervision as to

food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for  
a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong

Two steamers (S. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to  
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and  
from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

[a196]

**THE  
GRAND HOTEL**

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.

Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.  
F. DOMBALLE, Proprietor.

M. MAILLE



## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIAFOR THE BATH, TOILET AND  
HOUSEHOLD.Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-  
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as  
refreshing and invigorating to the system  
as a Turkish Bath.

WATSON'S

## CARBOLIC SOAPS

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE  
MEDICAL PROFESSIONin three strengths, containing 5%, 10% and 20%  
of pure carbolic acid.

WATSON'S

SOAP for  
PRICKLY HEATContaining:  
ARNICA, CAMPHOR,  
AND  
CARBOLIC ACID

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news  
columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and  
addresses with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of  
good faith.All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that  
have already appeared in other papers will be  
inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS  
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of  
publication. After that hour the supply is  
limited. Only supply for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: PRESS.  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Libber.  
P. O. Box 94. Telephone No. 12.

## BIRTHS.

On July 15th, at H. B. M. Consulate, Chinanfu,  
the wife of B. GILES, of a son.  
On July 18th, at Waihaiwei, to Mr. and Mrs.  
A. E. von STROCKHAUSEN, a son.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 24TH 1909.

The recent discovery of a fossil human lower jaw, 10 kilometres S.E. of Heidelberg in Baden, seems likely to add considerably to our knowledge of early ethnology, and forces us to date back another stage the appearance of the human race on the face of the earth. The bone was only a lower jaw, yet fortunately it was so well preserved that the entire set of teeth, as well as the processes, are practically perfect, so that we are enabled to argue with certainty as to many points in the early history of the race. First, as to the age of the fossil, it is associated with remains of *dephaloceros* and *rhinoceros* *etruscus*, both well-known pleistocene species; and so marking a comparatively early stage in the European ice age; the earliest finds up to this discovery belonging to a later stage when the European glaciation had passed its maximum and traces of modern conditions were becoming already apparent. It has, of course, long been held by those most competent to judge that human life must have commenced on our planet at least as early as the pliocene age, but hitherto the actual evidence of remains having been found was wanting. The pleistocene, as all geologists, with the exception of a small but busy clique of extreme uniformists, are willing to allow, was an epoch of marked geological disturbance, when relative levels were profoundly

altered, and the coast lines must in consequence have trended differently from the present conditions. The finding of the new fossil in the lowest bed of a vertical cutting 24.1 metres (79 feet) deep, composed of regularly deposited horizontal beds of sand and gravel, is a plain indication that profound changes have since man was first a resident in Europe marked the position of the coast lines.

From perfectly independent sources we know that Europe since that period has been several times connected with, and disconnected from, the island of Britain; we know likewise that the Mediterranean as a great sea is of later origin than the pleistocene age; yet ethnographers, frightened by the terrors held out by the modern geologist, hesitate to accept the necessary corollary that to account for the present distribution of the human races we must go beyond the existing grouping of ocean and continent.

Seen in this new light the Heidelberg jaw is of special interest, as we have actually to go to the other side of the world to find its nearest affinities. The first thing to be remarked about the jaw is the teeth; and here it is the resemblance, rather than the unlikeliness to the most advanced type of to-day, that is most striking. In one important respect it has hitherto been held that one of the most striking characteristics of the human teeth is their almost uniform vertical development, especially of the canines. In nearly all of the apes the canines are largely developed, while in man they hardly rise above the general level. Even in such jaws of early man, as in that of Spy, &c., the canines are considerably more developed than in this still older fossil; the reason is possibly that the Heidelberg man was less aggressive than his predecessors, and was a more exclusively vegetable feeder. The form of the mandible is, however, more remote from present types than any other as yet discovered which can be referred to human type. The most remarkable of these differences is the entire absence of chin, which must have given the owner a particularly bestial appearance. This is a peculiarity now found in no human race, but it is remarkable that in many of the rude engravings by the cave dwellers in Southern France the almost entire absence of chin is a marked feature. This want of chin in these rude sketches seems to be accompanied by an unusually developed nose, and it is remarkable that we find similar personal so-called Hittite peoples in Asia Minor.

More curious still is the fact that for a like development we have to go almost to the antipodes, where in the ancient aboriginal carvings of Easter Island we find traces of a similar development. Other branches of what we are seemingly justified in calling the Tauric race may be noticed in Etruscan statuary, where the artist had not modelled his faces on Hellenic lines, but condescended to actual portraiture.

But we have not done with the peculiarities of the jaw; others are the thickness of the body, the width of the ascending ramus, and the low level of the coronoid process, which must have considerably aided in emphasizing the pithecoïd character of the animal. The condyloid process by which the mandible was articulated to the upper jaw possesses a much wider facet than in existing races, which probably gave greater power to the jaw, and was found useful in cracking the nuts which must have largely formed the food of the possessor. In the ordinary human jaw the mandible assumes the shape approximately of a slender horse-shoe; in this Heidelberg example, owing to the greater thickness of the bone itself, and the different position of the coronoid process, the general shape approximates to a trefoil; and in most of these respects the nearest approximation is to be discovered in certain aboriginal Australian jaws. Taken in connection with the discovery in Java of a cranium of the now generally accepted *Pithecanthropus erectus*, which showed many correspondences, and the hitherto unexplained carvings from Easter Island with their rude chinless caricatures, there are presumable grounds for connecting the South Pacific Ocean with the appearance of Pleistocene man. Even at the present day one occasionally may notice amongst low-class Malaysians, or degenerate Japanese, individuals with abnormally developed noses, and an almost entire absence of chin, the two seeming to be in some manner correlated. Considering the interest of the investigation, it is wonderful how little we know of the early development of the human race, as compared with the rest of the mammalian fauna. We can, for instance, make out a very complete genealogical tree of the out of a tiny three-toed ancestor in the Eocene. We can likewise make out a fair series of elephants, down to the mammoth,

which seems to have lived in China within the historic age, and the two surviving species, the Asiatic and African; while the authentic remains of man are confined to a few detached bones in the various museums of the world. There is, of course, a reason for this; and that reason appears to be connected with the instinct, ever since man became a thinking animal, of burying his dead.

Still, withal the views of scientific men are being devoted to the subject with less prejudice, and more in accordance with scientific methods; and although we are unlikely ever to make any grand discovery of human remains, such as occur with regard to other mammals in the south European caves, these long continued efforts are at last beginning to show some tangible results, on which in the near future will doubtless be erected a tangible science of ethnology.

The Bishop of Victoria will preach at the 11 a.m. service at the St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow.

Last Saturday afternoon the new headquarters of the Shanghai Portuguese Company of Volunteers was formally opened.

The action in which O. C. Owen sues C. E. Shields was mentioned at the Supreme Court yesterday, when the Puisne Judge fixed the hearing for next week.

For infringing the exclusive privileges of the Postmaster-General by bringing letters into the Colony Mr. F. A. Haselard at the Magistracy yesterday fined a native \$25.

Although last year was a bad one for trade Bangkok trade showed a continuation of the increase which has taken place in former years. The rice export is of course the principal figure.

The new President of the Board of Posts and Communications has after due consideration, decided to carry out the following reforms:—(1), to link up the railways by telegraph; (2), to establish a mail steamship service; and (3), to open a college of telegraphy.

In order to additionally carry on the warehousing business, the Yokohama Dock Co. has concluded a loan of one million yen with Messrs. Sato and Frazar. The loan is endorsed by the One Hundredth Bank and is redeemable within three years, the rate of interest being 6.5 per cent. per annum.

The proposal to send graduates of the Nobles' College to foreign countries to complete their studies has been given up by the Central Government, after being considered by their Excellencies had not sufficient knowledge to fit them for study abroad.

An Indian who was formerly employed on the s.s. *Paul Beau* as a watchman proceeded against the captain of that steamer and the present watchman on a charge of assault. He stated that when he went for his pay the second defendant hit him and the first pushed him off the steamer. The summonses were dismissed.

The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Captain Carl Ludwig Rosiefsky, master of the German steamship *Kohlschlag*, of Bremen, in recognition of his services in rescuing the survivors of the shipwrecked crew of the British steamship *Charterhouse*, of Singapore, which foundered in Hainan Straits during a typhoon on September 29th, 1906.

When Mr. Davidson, of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, told the Puisne Judge yesterday in the Supreme Court that he could not attend on Thursday, because the Bankruptcy Court, in which he had a case, was sitting, Mr. Crowther Smith caused a smile when he said: "There is Mr. Hastings in the office: he can go into bankruptcy."

Nastine, a much vaunted specific against leprosy, is being experimented with on a large scale in Java. News of its alleged success in India aroused such high hopes among lepers at a Government asylum in that island that, to help them, subscriptions were raised among the public for a supply of nastine, which has just arrived and been forwarded to the asylum.

The Superiority of the Italian Convent informs us that at the conclusion of the distribution of prizes on Tuesday last, His Excellency General Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., expressed his intention of visiting the Convent and making himself personally acquainted with the work of the institution in all its branches.

Mr. Charles J. Roberts, manager of the Bangkok branch of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, was arrested at Penang on July 16th on the Japanese steamer *Bingo Maru*, on a charge of embezzling £15,000. The magistrate remanded him till next day, when formal evidence was heard and a remand was granted till Friday, the 23rd inst. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$4,000.

A Hanoi paper commenting on the prevalence of plague in Tonkin urges that it is necessary not only to combat it at the time of its annual appearance but to take all possible measures to prevent the outbreak. Our contemporary urges (1) organisation of a rigorous medical surveillance, (2) that the natives should be taught the elementary rules of hygiene by the distribution of printed rules at their doors, and (3) the creation of a proper system of drainage for the city.

For stealing a quantity of wood from the new Post Office Mr. F. A. Haselard at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced a coolie to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks. Another native who was convicted for stealing two lengths of drain pipe received a like sentence.

An appeal to the Full Court at Shanghai has been lodged against the judgment of Mr. Justice Bourne in the case of the s.s. *Norman Isles* v. Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co. The claim was for £1,526 paid for receiving, storing and delivering cargo, and the Acting Judge found for the plaintiffs with costs.

According to a German sociologist, says the *Kobe Herald*, the reasons for the rapid increase of population in Japan are (1) early marriage, (2) divorce and remarriage in the event of fruitless union, and (3) the small number of unmarried persons. These circumstances account for the very considerable annual increase of about 700,000.

On the morning of the 21st inst. Rear-Admiral Teraguchi, of the Japanese Southern Squadron, paid an official visit to Macao on the gunboat *Uji*. The Admiral was received with the honours due to his rank, a guard of honour being posted at the naval wharf. His Excellency called upon H.E. the Governor, who an hour later returned the visit on board the Admiral's ship. An official dinner was subsequently given in the Admiral's honour at Government House, many of the leading officials being present.

According to the *Asahi* a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps was held at Peking on July 10 to consider, among other things, the extension of the Settlement at Shanghai, and the Huangpu Conservancy. It was decided that the foreign houses built outside the Settlement and to the North of it ought to be included in the Settlement. It was also decided to ask the Chinese Government to set aside £15,000,000 for the completion of the Huangpu Conservancy work. The Ministers who were present were those of Great Britain, Spain and Japan; the other Legations were represented by their Secretaries.

At the Marine Court yesterday—before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., marine magistrate—P.C. Connor proceeded against W.C. Passmore, master of the British steamship *Haiching* for having unlawfully blown the steam whistle of the said ship other than for the purpose of navigation at 10.20 a.m. on the 21st inst. Complainant stated that when the steamer was crossing the central fairway towards her wharf three long blasts were blown on her whistle as she was going ahead, and a little later three more were blown. When she got abreast of her wharf four short blasts were blown, and after letting go her anchor one long blast was blown. Witness brought the charge under Ordinance 10 of 1899, section 25, which referred to collision and the summons was dismissed.

We learn from the Queen's College magazine that His Excellency Sir F. Lugard has graciously given a trophy for competition among the Junior Eleven of Hongkong Schools. The gift, a really beautiful silver flower-bowl of chased design, mounted on a stand to match, is of English design and workmanship. The trophy, this year—the first of the competition—after very keen struggles, was won by one of two teams from St. Joseph's College, and in the presence of a few invited guests, was handed to the happy winners by the generous donor in the late afternoon of Friday, the 19th June, on the lawn at the back of Government House. A suitably engraved miniature shield was, at the same time, also given to each individual member of the successful XI. The handsome bowl remains in the possession of the school of the winning team until the final result of the next year's games is known. Queen's College in both Senior and Junior competition this year got second place only. The College hope to improve its position next year.

## A TROUBLESOME ITALIAN.

Antonio Frezzini, who caters for the Italian mess on the railway works, was charged before Mr. F. A. Haselard at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of assaulting a Chinese.

Complainant, who was a hawk, told the Court that on the evening of the 19th instant the defendant struck him because he had lost something. Defendant, who had just returned from the railway, found that someone had broken into his house, so he seized witness by the queue and took him to the Police Station, kicking him on the groin and scraping his eye on the way.

Constable Atwell stated that at 10 p.m. on the day mentioned, defendant took the complainant to the station by the queue, and accused him of robbery. At the station witness noticed that complainant had a cut on the eye and a mark on the groin, and defendant proceeded to swing him around by the queue. The defendant, the constable stated, was nearly always drunk, and caused more trouble in Yau-mat than anybody.

His Worship (to defendant)—This is rather serious against you.  
Defendant—What the man says is a lie.  
His Worship—Do you say that the constable is telling lies?  
Defendant—The constable could not know, because he never comes near my house.

His Worship—You are always drunk, and cause great trouble over there. You are fined \$25, in default one month's imprisonment.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamoise, Lait Chamoise, and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamoise will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents, Kowloon.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message  
Copyright Ordinance 1894.]

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE JOHORE PIRACY.

SINGAPORE, July 23rd.

Three of the pirates, who plundered a Chinese junk near Johore on April 19th, have been sentenced to death in the Singapore Court.

The jurisdiction of the Court has been challenged and the points of the protest will be submitted to the Full Court of Judges in August.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE “HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS.”]THE “DERFLINGER”  
REFLOATED.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The N.D.L. steamer “Derflinger,” which ran ashore at The Needles (isle of Wight), has been towed off apparently uninjured.

Two hundred and fifty tons of cargo had previously been discharged. The passengers had an unpleasant night owing to the rough sea which prevailed.

THE FALL OF THE FRENCH  
CABINET.

LONDON, July 23rd.

It appears that the hostile vote of the French Chamber was directed mainly against M. Clemenceau personally.

It is understood that the new Cabinet will not involve any change of foreign policy, though the German press fears the readvent of Delcassé.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN  
FRANCE.

M. Doumergue having declined to form a Cabinet, M. Briand has accepted the responsibility.

THE TSAR'S COMING VISIT  
TO ENGLAND.PROTEST IN THE HOUSE OF  
COMMONS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The Labourites and the Nationalists in the House of Commons united in moving a resolution of the Foreign Office Estimates as a protest against the coming visit of the Tsar.

The motion was rejected by 187 votes to 79.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, strongly deprecated discussions on the internal affairs of any foreign country largely based on biased information.

INTERESTING BUDDHIST  
FINDS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

A most interesting discovery has been made in a Buddhist stupa near Peshawar.

It consists of a bronze casket enclosing a crystal box containing three charred human bones believed to be portions of the ashes of Gautama Buddha.

As the Chinese pilgrim Hsien Sang stated that the ashes were placed at this exact spot by Emperor Hanishka at the commencement of the Christian era, little doubt is entertained as to the authenticity of the discovery.

## THE PORTUGUESE “DICTATOR.”

A Lisbon despatch dated the 1st inst. says—Senhor Jose Franco, the “Dictator,” who was driven from power after the assassination of King Carlos, and is now in Portugal, having returned to attend the funeral of his father, went to Cintra today to thank King Manuel and Queen Amalia for their condolences on the occasion of his bereavement. He will afterwards return to Beira-Rio to make arrangements for the burial of his father there. The presence of the ex-Dictator in Portugal gives rise to some comment in the Press. The Republican journal *Mundo* says: “At any other time Senhor Franco could only have returned to Portugal under the protection of armed forces. At the present moment the dead body of his father protects him.”

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE PUBLIC ROADS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS.”]

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—I would like to draw the attention of the Public Works Department to the condition of Robinson Road, especially that portion in the vicinity of Seymour Road and Terrace, which is badly in need of repair.

As an instance of the impassable nature of this road, covered as it is with loose pebbles, I saw a lady with a perambulator the other afternoon having to make use of the granite side channel. Unless the Authorities take the matter up soon, the residents of that locality will certainly suffer no end of inconvenience, besides having stiff bills to pay to their shoemakers.

Enclosing my card.—Yours faithfully,  
RESIDENT.

## DEATH OF CAPTAIN ROBSON.

News has reached the Colony of the death of Captain A. J. Robson, who had for many years been in the service of the Douglas Steamship Co., and was lately in command of the steamer *Haimun*. He went home on sick leave a few months ago, and his death took place at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 27th ult. The news will be received with deep regret all along the coast, for he was well known from Hongkong to Foochow and held in high esteem by all who knew him. Yesterday the flag of the Douglas S. S. Company's steamers in port were half-masted.

## THE MACAO OPIUM FARM.

Our correspondent at Macao writes that on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. tenders were opened for the opium monopoly. The highest tender was submitted by Mr. Liang Kiu San of Hongkong, the amount being \$131,700. The tender was submitted in the name of Ka Yeu San. The committee announced that the tender could not be accepted as the Government's reserve was \$160,000. This announcement has occasioned much adverse criticism of the Government, because no mention of any reserve or upset price was made in the advertisement, which declared that the highest offer would be accepted.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## WATER POLO.

LUSITANOS V. R.E.

A friendly water polo match took place between Lusitano Recreation Club and Royal Engineers at the R.E. Camber, on Thursday. It was a very fast and exciting contest. The soldiers marked their opponents well and at half-time there was no score. The 4 goals were scored in the second half by Rosa and Lopes, 2 each. Both teams seem to have improved considerably.

The teams were:—  
R.E.—Morris, Goodyear, McCrory, Barton, Coxon, Holmes and Marshall.  
L.R.C.—A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. C. Lopes, F. L. da Rosa, C. A. C. Rodrigues, C. M. S. Alves, R. A. Carvalho and R. C. da Silva.  
The Lusitano Recreation Club meet the 88th Company R.G.A. in the third round of the Water Polo Shield Competition at the V.R.C. enclosure on Monday, at six o'clock in the evening.

## BYPHOON ALARMS.

To the surprise and disgust of most people in the colony the typhoon signals were hoisted yesterday morning for the second time this week. The black cone, point downwards, and drum indicated that the typhoon was south west of Hongkong and the usual features, heavy showers of rain with occasional gusts of wind, were manifested. As was to be expected business on the harbour was speedily effected. Sampans and lighters moved off from the steamers and made for shelter, though on this occasion a larger number than usual remained behind and reaped a golden or silver harvest. At night the now familiar green, red, green lights were exhibited.

## CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Central Asian Society was held in London last month, under the presidency of the Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., who was supported by General Sir E. Gordon, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir F. Fryer, Colonel Pemberton, Colonel Picot, and Mr. Lynch, M.P. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. E. Penton) read the annual report, which stated that the society now had 137 members, an increase of 17 since the beginning of 1908. The subscriptions amounted to £218. On the motion of Sir Thomas Gordon, seconded by Sir Mortimer Durand, the report was adopted. The Earl of Ronaldshay was appointed chairman for the ensuing year. Addressing the meeting he said that when the society was first constituted most of the problems that came under their consideration were due to the advance of Russia across Asia. Since then a change had taken place, and the relations between this country and Russia were far more satisfactory than they were. Other problems had arisen which were due to the desire of Eastern races for national development. The utmost watchfulness was needed to preserve our own power, for only a few days ago Germany by a skilful coup had elbowd her way into the Yangtze Valley by means of a railway concession. There were other places where railways were needed, and members of the society would find ample scope for research in the lands watered by the Tigris and the Euphrates. A very great vista of difficulty and possibly danger for this country and for every European race was being opened up by the newly awakened ambitions and aspirations of the Eastern Powers themselves. Japan, China, and Turkey were already showing that they were not only desirous but capable of assimilating something of the methods and ideals of the West.



## DISTURBANCE IN A HAIRDRESSING SALOON

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. F. A. Hazeland heard a summons for assault brought by A. Lander, manager of the Alexandria Cinematograph, against J. O. Speiss, manager of the Paris Toilet Company, and a cross-summons brought by the latter.

When the case was called, his Worship asked if the matter could not be settled.

Complainant said he asked Mr. Speiss for an apology, but that gentleman refused to give him one.

His Worship—If I adjourn this case for a week, do you think there is any chance of your coming to a settlement?

Defendant—I don't think so. I don't want to settle it.

Complainant was then called to the witness stand, and deposed that on the morning of the 20th instant the defendant used abusive and insulting language to him in the Paris Toilet Co's shop, caught him by the throat and pulled him round. The reason of this was because he complained about a bill he received, and which he considered excessive. His wife had been charged eight or nine dollars for having her hair done, and he told the defendant that this was absolute robbery.

His Worship—That was a very strong word to use.

Witness said he often heard the same word used by passengers in the Hongkong Hotel.

His Worship—Before this, had you been on friendly terms with the defendant?

Witness—Yes.

Defendant—Never. And the complainant did not tell me it was robbery. He called me a robber, and a—robber.

His Worship (to complainant)—Did you use the word robber?

Witness—No.

Defendant was then called to the stand to give evidence on the cross-examination. He stated that at about 11.30 on the morning of the 20th instant the complainant entered his shop with some cinematograph posters. Before taking his departure witness asked him why he struck certain items out of the bill supplied him. The bill was not excessive, but was \$4 less than it should have been. Complainant told him that his wife was not an American lady, whereupon witness got angry and taking the bill said, "Never mind. If you don't want to pay it I will arrange that." Complainant said, "Look here, you are a—robber."

Witness then seized the complainant, and gave him time to take the word back, but he would not withdraw it.

Witness was questioned by the complainant which language did the conversation take place in?—In English.

And in what language did I make use of the word robber?—I was not.

only your wife present in the front store?—My wife and boy.

When I told you I'd pay the bill you took it and crushed it up?—Yes.

And you told me you would put me in Court right away if I did not pay it?—Yes.

And when I told you in French, in a friendly way, that it was robbery, didn't you strike me twice in the face?—No.

What right had you to insult my nation by calling me a dirty Jew? I am a Hebrew, and I represent one of the best nations in the world.—I did not call you a dirty Jew. I was not aware you were a Jew.

When you caught hold of my coat and tried to push me against a showcase, didn't I tell you I was not in a humour to fight, and did not intend to fight?—No.

His Worship was of opinion that both parties were in the wrong, but he thought the person most to blame was Mr. Lander, because he started the row by using the word "robbery," which was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Mr. Speiss, however, had no right to touch the other man, so he would bind both parties over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for one year.

## DIPLOMATS IN PEKING.

M. de Carcer, Spanish Minister, who has been in Peking since 1905, starts for home on July 26, leaving the position of *doyen* of the Diplomatic Corps to M. von Kuehinski, Austrian Minister. The British, Japanese, Austrian and Spanish Ministers are still in Peking, but other Ministers are away at Shanghai, the summer resort. M. A. Delcasse, *Chargé d'Affaires*, may also shortly leave Peking. Mr. H. D. Fletcher is the American *Chargé* since Mr. Rockhill's promotion to the Ambassadorship in Russia, and no new Plenipotentiary has yet been appointed. M. Pabst has been transferred to the Paris Foreign Office, and M. Margery, now in Siam, may not arrive in Peking until the end of this year. M. Boissans is now the French *Chargé*. The *Chargé* Baron Sandel is now in Tokyo, and M. Broderick is now the Portuguese. M. Cronholm will shortly leave Tokyo to take charge of the Swedish Legation. —*Japan Herald*.

## INDIA AND OPIUM.

It is very difficult to explain the fluctuations in the opium trade between India and the Far East. In the year 1902-9 the exports of the drug to China and the Treaty Ports declined by only 2 per cent, in spite of the anti-opium movement, and the value actually rose by nearly ten lakhs of rupees. But at the same time the shipments to the Straits Settlements fell off by 16 per cent, in quantity and 21 lakhs in value. The official conclusion drawn is that the restriction in sales by the Government of India has affected the quantity sent to other countries, for which the Straits Settlements constitute the distributing centre, rather than to China. The course of trade during the current year should show whether this change is likely to be a permanent one, and what effect will be produced by the recent international conference at Shanghai. China, apparently, still wants Indian opium, and is prepared to pay a high price for it. —*Pioneer*.

## THE RECENT MURDERS IN LONDON.

## FURTHER DETAILS.

The telegrams in the Indian papers give the following particulars of the murder of Colonel Sir William Curzon Wyllie and Doctor Lal Lal Dhangra.

Sir William and Lady Curzon Wyllie died at the Savoy Hotel and proceeded to the Indian Association at home in the Jhelang Hall.

The Imperial Institute. When the musical was finishing Sir William was descending the staircase when he was accosted by a student who fired rapidly four shots at his head with the muzzle of the revolver close to his face. The fifth shot struck Sir William as he fell. A sixth shot struck the side of the head of the assassin, who was a couple of yards distant. The bystanders seized the assassin, who wrested his hand free and placed the revolver to his own head. The weapon, however, clicked harmlessly, being empty.

The murderer was arrested. He carried two loaded revolvers, a dagger and a knife.

An eye-witness describing the outrage said: "A stately woman in evening dress came upstairs from the cloak room at the sound of shots to see what had happened. 'Poor fellow,' she said, as she looked at the body of the Englishman on the floor. 'Then I saw horror leap into his eyes. 'Quite quietly she said: 'It is my husband, my husband; why was not I with him?' It was Lady Curzon Wyllie."

Doctors and police were summoned.

Sir William had been killed on the spot and his eye was shattered. He was removed to his home, where his nephew had just arrived from Siam.

Doctor Lal Lal Dhangra expired in hospital.

Later.

Dr. Buchanan, who was an eye-witness of the outrage, says that Sir Leslie Protyn rushed forward and seized the assassin, who was forced down into a chair. Dr. Lal Lal was slightly injured in the face. Dr. Lal Lal was talking to Sir William Curzon Wyllie just previously to his death, and Dr. Buchanan thinks he must have noticed the action of the assassin and thrust himself before Sir William.

The assassin is 22 years old, and wears spectacles. He appeared in the police court and has been remanded for a week. He showed signs of nervousness. He shook his head when asked if he had anything to say, but explained that he did not willfully murder Dr. Lal Lal. He saw him advance and fired in self-defence.

Mr. Thorburn describing the assassination says the murderer smilingly engaged Colonel Curzon Wyllie in conversation and the unduly drawn a revolver and fired five successive shots full in his face. The sixth shot struck Dr. Lal Lal Dhangra accidentally. Before the Magistrate the assassin gave his name as Madhu Lal Dhangra.

Colonel Wyllie was in charge of the Indian students. He knew Dhangra, whose brother is a barrister at Lahore. The latter had written to Colonel Wyllie begging him to exert his influence with Dhangra and persuade him to give up his anarchistic associates. Dhangra was an engineering student at the University College and came from Amritsar. He formerly lived at the India House, Highgate, and was a disciple of the notorious Krishnavarma.

Dr. Buchanan, a surgeon interviewed begged the public to dissociate the Indian community from the crime which they would view with the deepest horror and detestation. The murderer, he said, was a fanatic whose mind had been perverted by anarchist literature.

London, July 6.

The Aga Khan presided at a meeting of Indians held in Exeter Hall last night to protest against the murders of Sir Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lal Lal.

The Maharaja of Cochin, Maharaja of Travancore, and Maharaja of Mysore were present. The Aga Khan described the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie as not merely a personal or public bereavement but a national disaster.

Sir M. M. Bhowagpore moved and Mr. Ameer Ali seconded a resolution denouncing the crime.

His brother of Madar Lal appeared on the platform and repudiated the crime. He was deeply agitated. An extremist who dissented from the resolution was expelled from the Hall after a fight in which he broke his stick over the head of an Anglo-Indian.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS IN NORTH CHINA.

The reports for 1907 and 1908 of the Imperial Railways, says a Consul report on the trade of Tientsin, of North China show that the Peking-Mukden line with China, the general trade depression in 1907 and 1908; but in spite of agricultural distress and severe floods in 1908, the ratio of working expenses to earnings, which rose from 28 per cent. in 1906 to 37 per cent. in 1907, was kept down again to 28 per cent. in 1908. The directors in their report for the year ended September 30, 1908, make the following note on the Peking-Kalgan Railway: "The satisfactory financial returns from the Imperial Railways of North China have enabled us to make substantial annual payments from the surplus revenue to the directors of the new Peking-Kalgan Railway, and it is a pleasure to state that the construction of this new line makes steady progress, and when completed will form a permanent testimony to the financial success of our line. The Peking-Kalgan line is a very important extension of the communications of the Empire."

Within the last two or three years the system of tramways worked by the Compagnie des Tramways de l'Extrême-Orient (C.T.E.O.) in Belgium, a Belgian company, has been considerably extended. Originally designed only to make a direct road to the Chinese city along the boulevards formed by the demolition of the old city walls, an extension along the Chinese Bund, the system was carried across the river to the Austrian concession by a bridge opened in November, 1906; and in May, 1907, an agreement was concluded with the Japanese concession for running the line through the main street of that concession and thus providing a direct road between the foreign settlements and the Chinese city apart from the route through the Russian, Italian, and Austrian concessions on the other side of the river. Until this extension was carried out the tramways did not pay, but it is now believed that their success in the future is assured. There are between eight and nine miles open to traffic, nearly all double track. The receipts from the tramways alone are given as £13,120 in 1907 and £19,400 in 1908, but the Consul has been unable to ascertain the cost of working.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Samatra* left Singapore for this port on the 23rd instant at 11.30 a.m., and is due here on the 28th instant at about 9 a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Nikko Maru* (Australia Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 2nd prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 21st inst., and is expected here on the 11th prox.

## GAMBLING ON SHIPWRECK.

The Marine Insurance (Gambling Policies) Bill, for which the House of Commons, Sir O. Brynmor Jones in the chair. Clause 1 provides that if any person makes a contract of marine insurance without having any bona-fide interest, direct or indirect, in the safety of the ship, or a bona-fide expectation of such interest, he shall be liable to six months' imprisonment or a fine of £100 and to forfeiture of any money due to him under the contract.

The same penalties shall be incurred by any shipowner's employee who is not himself part owner of the ship if he takes out an insurance on the vessel and the contract is subject to any such condition as "Interest or no interest," "Without further proof of interest than the policy itself," or "Without benefit of salvage to the insurer."

Any broker or insurer who issues such a policy shall also be liable to the penalties mentioned unless he acted in ignorance.

The Bill will still nearly three o'clock in the morning of the 23rd instant.

The previous Thursday, after a late sitting of the House, the Committee failed to obtain a quorum and did not meet.

Mr. McCarthy, pointing out that the Bill permitted insurance when there was bona-fide interest, objected to the phrase as too vague, and proposed to substitute "insurable interest."

Mr. Churchill (McCarthy's object was to mitigate the severity of the measure he made a mistake in bringing forward the amendment, which would increase the number of insurance policies likely to be penalised.

The words of the Bill had been carefully chosen to prevent the creation of sham interests in ships. He was glad to say that the measure had already proved extremely effective, for since its introduction the issue of the bill had been practically stopped.

Mr. McCarthy moved that any person should be allowed to insure against liability in connection with a ship if he had a bona-fide interest to protect. One of the officers, for example, might be made liable for the running down of another vessel or for throwing cargo overboard in a storm.

Churchill replied that the owner would be liable in such cases, and the amendment would be useless. Mr. Arnold Herbert pointed out that the Bill was not the owner of a vessel who had no interest in it, but the owner of a ship who had a bona-fide interest in it.

Mr. Churchill said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful. Mr. Herbert said that the amendment would be useful.

## IN THE FAR EAST.

## SIR EDWARD MOSS'S EXPERIENCES.

One of the founders of that colossal enterprise, the Moss Empire, Limited, has of late taken to travelling a good deal. Sir Edward and Lady Moss, after an extensive tour in the East, have just returned to London. To a *Referee* representative who called upon him at the Savoy Hotel, Sir Edward discoursed concerning his recent globe-trotting.

"Yes; we have had a splendid four months' trip," said Sir Edward. "We have been in China, Japan, and the Sandwich Islands, and back home through America, breaking our journey principally at San Francisco, Chicago and New York."

As might have been expected, the conversation soon took a theatrical and variety turn. "The theatres in China," said Sir Edward, "are still of the old, small, dark wooden type, wherein one play will last many days, and sometimes weeks. In fact, the Chinese still seem perfectly contented with their old-world and (to us) useless and hampering conventions—at least, that was my experience of them in Hankow and Hongkong."

"I found, however, two exceptions to the rule; two proofs of an awakening towards modern civilisation. One was at Peking, where I found a travelling hippodrome billed; the other was at Shanghai, where I found a *Referee*."

In the matter of progress towards up-to-date, of course the Japanese are ages ahead of the Chinese, so much so that they endeavour to be quite European—that is, in themselves, for their motto is 'Free Trade for the Japs'."

They are not taking any Japan Trade doctrines in Old Japan—not they."

"What do I think of the prospects of Japan theatrically and variety-wise?" said Sir Edward.

"They are really very promising, I assure you. 'In Kobe and other Japanese cities there is a distinct promise of prosperity in the entertainment business. Several shows are promised there."

"But as for Tokyo—ah! That is just now indeed an eye-opener—or will be—in the theatrical and variety line. In Tokyo, I found a new play in progress for building a grand new theatre designed entirely on European lines. It is to be built on the cantilever system, with stables, boxes, circles, pit, and gallery just like a European theatre."

"The new Tokyo theatre stage is to be quite as large and quite as well equipped mechanically as any we have. The auditorium will seat about three thousand."

"Is name? Well, I think it will be called the Imperial. One of its chief directors is one of the principal railway officials of that city—a highly honourable official. The style of entertainment at the Tokyo Imperial will be devoted pretty equally to the dramatic and variety."

"For example, the new Tokyo Theatre Syndicate is, I understand, prepared to book all sorts of travelling theatrical and variety companies coming along—or making a detour on the way to Australia and America."

"But the most remarkable thing in connection with this impending theatre is that it is really a most startling innovation. As you know, notwithstanding the successes achieved in all parts of the world by those great Japanese players Kawa Kani and his wife, Saki Yacco, the Japs rarely tolerate women taking to the stage."

"Now, however, in order to provide players for the new Tokyo theatre they have established in Tokyo an extensive School of Dramatic Art, wherein they are training for the stage not only the best young men but also the best young women."

"The very young men and the daughters of the very young men are the daughters of the very young men."

"As to other theatrical items in Japan, I found them, and also in Honolulu, a very clever comedy company playing 'Mr. Hopkinson.' When Knights Were Bold, and similar pieces, with Miss Grace Palotta, formerly of the Gaiety."

"In several parts of China, and especially in Japan, Mr. Maurice Bandmann's strong dramatic company was frequently heard of and deservedly so, for it was a most successful one."

"We came back through America, leaving there a little, and it was the off season. All the chief vaudeville managers were most kind to us, and we saw a good deal to interest us."

"Have I brought home anything likely to be of use to the Moss and Moss theatres and variety houses? Well, yes, I think you may predict to Referees that if present negotiations come off all right they will find us the British Isles a big Japanese 'land' of mine. I fancy it will prove one of the biggest sensations ever seen in London."

"Referring again to Japan," continued Sir Edward, "the funniest thing we saw there was the wrestling. The most popular wrestler we met was the fattest, tubbiest man I ever saw. Lady Moss took some secret snapshots of him. In fact, she secured a very varied group of pictures everywhere. She may publish many of them by way of illustrating a very complete diary she has kept."

## COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION IN JAPAN.

A White Paper on the trade of Japan published the end of last month in London states that last year's foreign trade was marked by a depression and stagnation such as have never been witnessed since the opening of the ports of Japan to foreign trade. To say that it was disastrous to practically all concerned is no exaggeration and, apart from failures of foreign commercial establishments, happily not a complete failure of the Japanese themselves. A commonest importing firms lost money. A commonest exporting firms lost money. A commonest manufacturing firms lost money. A commonest trading firms lost money. A commonest financial firms lost money. A commonest insurance firms lost money. A commonest shipping firms lost money. A commonest hotel firms lost money. A commonest restaurant firms lost money. A commonest entertainment firms lost money. A commonest service firms lost money. A commonest public utility firms lost money. A commonest government firms lost money. A commonest military firms lost money. A commonest naval firms lost money. A commonest air force firms lost money. A commonest space firms lost money. A commonest communication firms lost money. A commonest transportation firms lost money. A commonest infrastructure firms lost money. A commonest construction firms lost money. A commonest engineering firms lost money. A commonest technology firms lost money. A commonest science firms lost money. A commonest medicine firms lost money. A commonest health firms lost money. A commonest education firms lost money. A commonest culture firms lost money. A commonest arts firms lost money. A commonest sports firms lost money. A commonest recreation firms lost money. A commonest leisure firms lost money. A commonest entertainment firms lost money. A commonest service firms lost money. A commonest public utility firms lost money. A commonest transportation firms lost money. A commonest infrastructure firms lost money. A commonest construction firms lost money. A commonest engineering firms lost money. A commonest technology firms lost money. A commonest science firms lost money. A commonest medicine firms lost money. A commonest health firms lost money. A commonest education firms lost money. A commonest culture firms lost money. A commonest arts firms lost money. A commonest sports firms lost money. A commonest recreation firms lost money. A commonest leisure firms lost money. A commonest entertainment firms lost money. A commonest service firms lost money. A commonest public utility firms lost money. A commonest transportation firms lost money. A commonest infrastructure firms lost money. A commonest construction firms lost money. A commonest engineering firms lost money. A commonest technology firms lost money. A commonest science firms lost money. A commonest medicine firms lost money. A commonest health firms lost money. A commonest education firms lost money. A commonest culture firms lost money. A commonest arts firms lost money. A commonest sports firms lost money. A commonest recreation firms lost money. A commonest leisure firms lost money. A commonest entertainment firms lost money. A commonest



**RANKS**

ments translated from or into Classical  
equal Chinese.











# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 24th July	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP	MAITLAND	About 28th July	Freight and Passage
ANG, COLOMBO PORT	Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	July	
SAID and MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SUMATRA	About 30th July	Freight and Passage
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. J. Benton, R.N.R.	July	
SHANGHAI	CALEDONIA	About 5th Aug	Freight and Passage
	Capt. H. Powell	Aug	

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	On 24th July, 9 A.M.
HAIPHONG	On 24th July, 10 A.M.
CEBU and LORO	On 24th July, 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	On 25th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	On 25th July, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	On 25th July, 5 P.M.
MANILA	On 25th July, 5 P.M.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	On 25th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	On 30th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	On 31st July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	On 3rd Aug, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	On 5th Aug, 4 P.M.
MANILA	On 5th Aug, 4 P.M.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	On 19th Aug, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANLU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHIHNUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 24th July, 1909.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

11

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

DEPARTING SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEONGSHING "Sunday, 25th July, 10 A.M."  
WEE & CHEFOO... "Tuesday, 27th July, Noon."  
SANDAKAN... "Friday, 30th July, Noon."  
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI... "Friday, 30th July, Noon."  
MANILA... "Friday, 30th July, 4 P.M."  
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA... "Tuesday, 3rd Aug, Noon."  
CHINWANTAN via WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO... "Tuesday, 3rd Aug, Noon."  
MANILA... "Friday, 5th Aug, 4 P.M."

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Luakan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

16

# HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

# CHINA AND MANILA

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 24th July, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 31st July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

14

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 25th July, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOI and FOCHOW	TUESDAY, 27th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOI and FOCHOW	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 2 P.M.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1909.

10

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## HAMBURG.

## EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.  
Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	For HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, & HAMBURG:
S.S. DORTMUND ... 27th July	S.S. SEGOVIA ... 31st July
S.S. SPEZIA ... 13th Aug.	For ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ ... 17th Aug.	S.S. SAMBIA ... 12th August
S.S. AMBRIA ... 27th Aug.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. NICOMEDIA ... 8th Sept.	S.S. SLAVONIA ... 20th August
S.S. LIBERIA ... 15th Sept.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 3rd Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 24th July, 1909.

Hongkong Office.

# EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

## COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, DANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

## RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

### ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

# SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

## GOTHENBURG.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SIAM" ...	About 25th July
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDEN" ...	About beg. of Aug.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and GOTENBURG	"YEDDO" ...	About Middle of Aug.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOCHERS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.

6

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and SHANGHAI	SANUKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma	6,500	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug. at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino	5,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara	7,090	TUESDAY, 14th Sept. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug. at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept. at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne	6,000	MONDAY, 26th July
YOKOHAMA	MOYORI MARU, Capt. J. C. Richards	4,000	WEDNESDAY, 28th July
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	FRIDAY, 30th July at 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug. at Noon
	HITACHI MARU, Capt. Wm. Wado	7,000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug. at 5 P.M.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Cargo only.

## EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9,000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

KAMO MARU	(Capt. F. L. Sommer) - On Fri. 30th July.
MISHIMA MARU	(Capt. A. E. Moses) - About Wed. 25th Aug.
ATSUTA MARU	(Capt. Wm. Thompson) - About Wed. 22nd Sept.
MYASAKI MARU	(Capt. W. Bainbridge) - About Wed. 20th Oct.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

## CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.				
Commencing 1st June, ending 31st August, 1909.				
SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.				
Yokohama Return.		Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd. "	\$ 80	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$50

Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

For further particulars apply to

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
MANAGER.

[15-93]

# THOS. COOK & SON,

## TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—

16, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office:

14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration).

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY



THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVES
TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson, 4,416 "SEATTLE MARU" Capt. ... 6,178		SATURDAY, 31st July, at Daylight. SATURDAY, 28th August.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMSAI via SWATOW	"DAIJUN MARU" Capt. Y. KASURAKI	SUNDAY, 25th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA	TUESDAY, 27th July, at 10 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine. The Newly Built Steamers "CHOSHUN MARU" and "DAIJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,  
MANAGER.

877]

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 tons gross	Sail Aug. 30th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000	Oct. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. MANSU MARU	500	Dec. 10th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

[462]

# Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

**SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY**

**SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY**

SHIPPERS  
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.  
AGENTS  
**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
HONGKONG.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AFRICA, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.  
PLYMOUTH—LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"DELTA," Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 24th July, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOLDAVIA," 9,500 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London will be conveyed from Bombay by the S.M.S. "ARABIA," due in London on the 5th September, 1909. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1909.

## "INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI," Captain W. Gray Williams, will be despatched as above on the 21st August, 1909. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

## VISITORS TO CANTON, FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER.

Should purchase CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (s.s. "FATHAN" With Illustrations, Maps and Plans. Price ... \$1.90

On Sale at—  
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.  
Messrs. KELLY & WALEH.  
Messrs. BREWER & Co.  
Canton: Messrs. A. E. WATSON & Co.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

**SANTAL MIDY**

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copahiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name (MDY)

**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP**

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

## NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the following stores:—  
KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf  
Messrs. H. RUTTONJEE & SONS, Kowloon Store, No. 36, Elgin Road.  
Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Elgin Road.  
Mr. AH YAU, Hongkong Ferry Wharf Stall.







## FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

## THE COQUETTISH SUNBONNET.

## RIVER GIRLS.

How refreshing is a day on the Silent Highway after the fuss and turmoil of the town! Not that the highway in question errs at all on the side of silence. By no means. There are the thrashing of the launches, the rhythm of many pairs of oars, and the happy, ringing voices. But in a quiet backwater one may come into one's own again, the possession of oneself, after living in other people's lives for so many weeks of stress. The River Girl is looking very sweet this season. Her frocks are daintiness itself. She has discovered that linen is apt to crush and crease, especially in a boat, and, therefore, she prefers viyella, which never shrinks, and is made in a greater variety than ever of pretty designs. Very durable, light, and soft, it makes capital gowns for golf, tennis, and croquet, and for river wear is quite ideal. Several self-colours are represented in it, navy blue, cardinal, pale blue, grey (so fashionable this season), and the mixtures are equally attractive. In one of the costumes there is a soft and pretty mingling of pale blue, green, and amber, and in the tweeds there is another in similar colours but with a hopsack effect.

## THE STRIPED DESIGNS.

A very attractive viyella costume is in this tweed make, a creamy white with very slender stripes in Wedgwood blue, perhaps the most universally becoming of all the shades of blue. The girl who wears this has quantities of fair hair tossed up lightly and softly above a pair of blue eyes with delicately defined eyebrows. The little coat has short bell-shaped sleeves that reach down to the elbows, and it opens straight down from the shoulders, showing a blouse in finest cambric embroidered in Wedgwood blue in a pattern of trefoils. The coat is short enough to show the white kid belt which matches the shoes. Sleeves to the wrists are part of the blouse, and come from under the short, plain ones of viyella.

## IN WHITE OR CREAM?

In choosing a gown a girl often wonders whether she should have white or cream. Let her decide upon the latter. A cream complexion needs to be absolutely perfect to stand with impunity the proximity of a mass of dead white; and even perfect complexions are subject to change with weather conditions. Peticus cheeks go badly with white gowns. Cream colour, on the contrary, does not unkindly elicit and publish all the sallowness in the skin, as white does, so very cruelly. The tone of cream colour in some of the viyella tweeds is perfect, warm, and smiling, not dull and looking as some shades of cream too often do. One is in stripes like basketwork, and is of sufficient solidity to fall in charming folds. A gown of this on a punting girl has a skirt short enough to show the insteps (and incidentally work brown stockings and shoes to match), with three rows of cream-coloured braid above the hem, and placed exactly their own width apart. The skirt, fitting closely on the hips, has none of the narrowness which is so often mischievously grotesquely graceful. On the contrary, it flows out about the hem, and has a grace of its own apart from and supplementary to that of the wearer. The bodice is square over one of the useful blouses in insertion with high collar and long sleeves.

## IN EMBROIDERED CRASH.

A Princess gown in cream-tinted crash is very rich and thickly embroidered on the bodice and down the front of the skirt, the design thistles, and their decorative foliage a very good effect, especially as some of the leaves were outlined with a line of palest green. A touch of green was introduced in the collar and again in the sleeves.

## THE FASHIONABLE FOULARD.

The enormous success of foulard is one of the features of the season. It is seen more especially in stripes, half an inch wide, grey and black, black and white, brown and cream, green and white, green and black, blue and white, or blue and pale grey. Almost always these gowns are Princess shape, fitting to the figure and with the waist in its natural position. The stripes, when well managed, give an appearance of great slenderness to the figure, and there is nearly always a little trimming down the backs of dresses now, which is also a very becoming addition.

## IN THE MATTER OF HATS.

The river girl shows great catholicity of taste in her hats. Hardly two are alike. From sunbonnets to beehives there is a variety that makes one wonder, and the odd thing is that they all seem to suit the wearers, whether the great brim that makes a complete background for hair and face, or the little round hat encircled with roses, the toque carried out in flowers and tilted coquettishly on one side or the round straw angle, and is, perhaps, the most becoming of any. There is something in the straight line that is unanalysably pretty.

## COQUETRY IN A SUNBONNET.

There may have been a time when a sunbonnet was worn without any coquetry, but on the river there is no possibility of such a thing. The up-to-date creation of chiffon and ribbon cannot be done without a certain brightening of the eyes and that curl of the lips that shows shining teeth in a smile that is unaccountably bewitching. No one who wears its restraining ribbon or velvet falls about the hair in a manner that shows its pretty colour, and the little rolls in which fashion dictates that it shall be worn. Some of this season's sunbonnets are immense, far too large for some of the little ladies who wear them. None under \$10. None should attempt them. They dwarf anyone under this height.

## FEATHERS FOR RIVER WEAR.

The old rule that forbade the wearing of feathers with river dress is openly disregarded, especially in Housley week. Immense chip hats loaded with ostrich plumes are seen in punts and skiffs and on launches at these times. But flowers are far better, and call anything prettier? However, if a girl once begins to wear feathers in her hats she never leaves them off. She finds them too becoming. It is the same with ruffles, disfiguring as it usually is to the general outline. No one who has worn a ruffle leaves it off with anything but reluctance. But there should be a summary law forbidding the shortnecked to put them on, so very ugly is the total disappearance from a back view of the interval between the head and the shoulders. The ruffle is often too thick for even the swan-necked. What must it be, then, for the short woman with about half an inch of throat? Most depressingly hideous! If the wearers could only see themselves they would be convinced. But if a thing is fashionable they see it by itself and not in connection with the outline of the human shape.—X. and Z. in the Globe.

## AS SHAKESPEARE HEARD IT.

## 'TEMPEST' WITH ELIZABETHAN PRONUNCIATION.

## QUAINT PERFORMANCE.

Down came the yellow sands  
And then took hands  
Coarted when you have and kissed  
The wall ways whist.  
Hark, hark, the watch dogs bark!  
Bowgh, wough.  
Hark, hark, ay hair  
The stryke of stroting chanticleir.  
Cray, Cockadiddlelow!

This is not an agony-column code, nor a new rival to Esperanto. It is simply "Shakespeare as he spoke." In fact, as may perhaps have been suspected already by some acute readers, it is the familiar song, "Come unto these yellow sands," as it sounded in the ears of Shakespeare himself.

So also it will sound again before a modern audience at a remarkable performance of some scenes from "The Tempest" and "Twelfth Night," to be enacted with the old pronunciation by University College students.

In view of this interesting revival of Shakespeare's own speech, a *Daily Chronicle* representative had a talk with one of the professors who is responsible for the arrangement of the scenes.

## LOST MELODIES.

"There is no possible doubt," said the professor, "that Shakespeare's verse was pronounced almost as differently from what we hear upon a modern stage as if it were another language. In many ways much of the melody is lost by our modern pronunciation. Strange, for instance, as this immortal song may look in its phonetic spelling, it will be found far more sonorous and beautiful with the words spoken as Shakespeare intended."

"The main difference, you will notice, are that our 'i' was nearly always pronounced as the Elizabethans' 'ay,' as in 'day' or something near it, while their 'ay' was pronounced like our 'i'—a fact which survives in the sailors' 'Ay, ay, sir!' Accordingly, in Ariel's song, 'I hear the strain, becomes 'Ay hair the stryke.' When Hyron wrote 'There let him lay, for there let him lie,' he was not necessarily making a mistake, but might have been writing pure Elizabethan in his own spelling."

"Of course, as still in the west and north, 'a' was 'oo,' while the 'ow' of 'yellow,' and similar words, was a round 'uoo,' that may have grown too lazy to speak at all. In the main, so far as modern dialects are concerned, you may take it that Shakespeare spoke with what we should term a Birmingham accent."

"But at that time the Midland dialect was the classical English, as spoken at the Universities and by cultivated Londoners. The Yorkshire and West-country dialects would be comparatively barbarous. So Shakespeare's Orlando was making no idle boast when he professed himself 'inland bred.'"

## 'ERRILL'S' CHARMING SONGS.

"As it happens, we have excellent authorities to refer to in regard to Elizabethan pronunciation, not only in the old rhymes, but in actual grammars of the period. In the matter of melody an even better example would be, perhaps:—

Full fadom faye the father lays  
Of his bosom air and mad.  
Thaw's air pairs that were his aye.  
Nothing of him that doth fade.  
But doth suffer a sea change.

It may be mentioned that Miss Hocking, the student who will play Ariel or Errill, as it should be pronounced—released these songs for the *Daily Chronicle* representative's benefit, and nothing more charming could be imagined than the true ring of them. They will be sung to contemporary, or almost contemporary, music selected by Sir Frederick Bridge, and the effect of the scenes as a whole which will be presented under the direction of Mr. Daniel Jones, M.A., should make the Shakespearean performance one of the most attractive events of the whole fair.

Among other delights of the three days will be Homeric tableaux, and scenes from the life of Buddha, in which Indian ladies and gentlemen will take part; also morris dances, and a general dramatic entertainment in which many well-known actors and actresses participate. Mr. William Rothenstein is making the designs for the stalls, &c., which will be decorated exactly as at a country fair in Hogarth's time.

## DOES UNEMPLOYMENT MEAN INCAPACITY?

## AN OBJECT-LESSON FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Joseph Bibby, in Bibby's Annual, maintains that unemployment is a penalty for incapacity, just as typhus is a penalty for insanitation. He says:—

"That we may not be thought to be merely theorising, we may perhaps be pardoned if we give an illustration which has come within our own personal knowledge during the last twelve months, as showing the direction in which we are drifting as a nation, owing to lack of ability brought about by the poverty of our present working ideals."

The firm with which we have the honour to be associated has been erecting, during the year, new offices for themselves and a modern printing house for the P. P. Press, with whom they are closely associated. We needed, first of all, great stability and rigidity in the structure, in order to obtain absolute accuracy of register, without which such fine printing as is found in the present number of Bibby's Annual could not be produced. The kind of structure most suitable for our work we found to be reinforced concrete, and we discovered that this method of erecting buildings of the required stability was the patent of a Frenchman, to whom we paid due toll.

Nearly the whole of the up-to-date printing machines and plant came from America or were of American origin; and a still heavier toll was paid to Uncle Sam for the use of his inventive brain in this direction.

The electric motors, however, came from Germany, but this was not a very heavy item. The Carrara were with which the building is faced, and which gives it a cleanly and pleasant appearance, was largely of British origin, and so was the gas-producing plant which drives the machinery.

But taking the whole of the outlay together, the foreign inventor obtained a toll on more than three-quarters of the entire building work. We do not complain that he did so, for if it paid us much better to give him this than to go without the improvements with which he furnished us.

Explain it how we will, the fact cannot be controverted that in our modern factories and in our great electric power stations the most up-to-date machinery will be found to be either imported or of foreign origin.

It must be clear as noonday to anyone who will think the question out, that employment cannot be found for the new recruits of our industrial army unless we are generating initiative talent in sufficient volume to extend the field of industry in harmony with the growth of population. This, we submit, we are not doing, and the cause will be found in the self-seeking deals which inform our activities.

## THE END OF THE WORLD.

## IN THIS WERE THE CASE, WHAT SHOULD WE ALL DO?

## [BY MARCUS WOODWARD.]

"I think," said the Philosopher, "that I could drink a pot of beer."

This, perhaps, was not surprising—we had walked ten miles over the hills, and a jolly old inn now stood invitingly before us. I called for his beer.

His thirst somewhat quenched by the wine of our country, "The world," said the Philosopher, "will end to-morrow," at which a shepherd, a ploughman, and a gamekeeper, seated before him at a rustic table, looked startled.

"And it is in no way remarkable," he went on calmly, "that a man should die after drinking a pot of beer. Only a few days ago eight Italians, in West Virginia, drank each a pot of beer, and on the morrow their world ended. A rattlesnake was found in the barrel. This beer very probably is poisoned."

The landlord quailed; the shepherd, the ploughman, and the gamekeeper looked uneasy. "Shepherd," went on the Philosopher, "you will tend your sheep for the last time; ploughman, you will plough your last furrow; gamekeeper, you will shoot your last stoat—to-morrow. For to-morrow the world will end."

## WU TING FANG.

"We all know it, but how few realise it. No doubt you have heard of the famous Wu Ting Fang, who, when about seventy, looked about forty. And this was because of the writings on the scrolls of his bedroom which he read daily: 'I am young, I am healthy, I am cheerful.' Reading these writings, Wu Ting Fang would say to himself: 'Why, of course I am, and as before I am.' And so, if we would realise that to-morrow we die we should say often, 'To-morrow the world will end.' Instead we say, 'The world will last our time'—and call for another pot of beer."

(The landlord may or may not have heard of Wu Ting Fang, but he will know how to take a hint, whether or not intended.)

"But suppose we did realise," went on the Philosopher, "that on the morrow life on earth would, as it will, end: what should we do, seeing before our very eyes the coming of the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds?"

"I think," in the first place, we should all stop work—all save those few engaged on work of vital import to themselves and their fellows. The doctor would go on with the half done operation, the nurse still would hold the cup of water to the sufferer's lips, and preacher would not stop improving the occasion, but all doing necessary work would throw down their tools."

"And the scales would drop wonderfully from our eyes. We should begin to think in good earnest, many for the first time. With the world sliding to its doom we should attain the knowledge of good and evil. We should know ourselves, and see our fellows in a new, true light. The crash of matter would be the universal signal for the soul's awakening."

"Though the world ended on a mid-summer eve, the end would be a real Christmas-day for humanity. Goodwill would reign. Suppose the gamekeeper here were in the midst of a feud with the shepherd: his first thought would be to send a telegram, 'My dear shepherd, all is forgotten and forgiven.'"

## FIRST THOUGHTS.

"If our first thought were that our fellows were good fellows, our second, I think, would be that we were no better than our fellows, and had led mistaken and foolish lives. We should see that if we had been less foolish we should have loved our neighbours; that, and many things, we should see with new eyes in this day of doom. And the idea would take hold of us: We must make reparation; we must do justice to ourselves and our fellow-beings before the end."

"We should see on a sudden that the world was beautiful and life a boon. Then would come the desire to have and to hold some of that beauty of the earth while there was time. And you would have the driver of a goods train backing into a siding, clambering down from his engine, and strolling away through the woods beside the line, into the green depths of which he had often looked with longing eyes when, roasted by his fire and the sun, he had passed by. And he would lie on his back under the trees and join his soul to the songbirds. And you would have the stokers of a steamer stopping their engines and coming up on deck to see how the sun might set when it could never rise."

"Over all mankind would come a craving for freedom. Townsfolk would feel that at any cost they must get away from towns and houses, from ugliness and evil, and seek beauty and good, clear skies and far horizons. Freedom!—that would be the universal cry."

## THE HONING INSTINCT.

"Over many of us would come a great desire to go home. We should go home to our mothers; every man who could reach his mother would run to her arms. So the crack of doom would be the mother's key-day."

"When the last day dawned we should all experience a very pleasant feeling that nothing mattered. The housewife would smile when her maid, hurrying to depart, smashed her choicest tea set. All the little trials of life would fade away. Teeth would cease aching, the lame would walk, and the blind would see."

The Philosopher paused; the shepherd, the ploughman, and the gamekeeper started, as from sleep.

"Tell me," what would you do if you knew the world ended to-morrow?"

And the shepherd, the ploughman, and the gamekeeper with one accord pushed their now empty mugs towards the landlord.

## WOMAN—THE SAVAGE.

UNGAUANT CRITICISMS BY A PROFESSOR.

Professor Starr, of the University of Chicago, who occasionally startles the world with unexpected and sensational criticisms, has made another bitter attack on woman-kind, in which he says:—

"It is impossible to civilise woman, for her fundamental nature is barbaric, and the continuance of the race depends on the rigid assertion of this difference between man and woman."

"I challenge anyone to show a single first-class achievement by woman in literature, science, or art."

"Her religion is also notably that of lower culture. She is always seeing signs everywhere. She is the chief supporter of spiritualistic mediums. She founds new sects in which the religious attitude of savagery is given new names."

"The twentieth century woman shows herself no farther advanced than her jungle sister, by her love of bright colours and by decorating herself with birds and the furs of animals, also by her love of jewels and perfumes."

"In the fundamental principles of her character and in her instincts woman has passed through the ages unchanged. Her savage ingenuity in gaining her ends through deception and treachery has become proverbial."

"When it would be equally easy for her to gain her end by straightforward and direct methods, she delights to resort to duplicity and sinuous ways."

"Woman lives in the old, old world, she thinks old thoughts, she feels old emotions, she is moved by old impulses, dresses in old gowns, and is thrilled by world-old hopes and fears."

"Her fondness for evidence of bloodshed and slaughter shows in the most pronounced way her utter savagery."

"Woman is an eternal savage, whose only salvation lies in the fact that she always has been and always will be barbarian."

## OUR CIVILIAN IGNORANCE.

The military parade at Aldershot for the benefit of the Imperial Press delegates evoked the following pungent criticism by a German not so much on the military display itself but on the ignorance of civilians:—

"The soldier, most especially the parade, at Aldershot was to a German the most remarkable thing imaginable."

The sight of the soldiers lined up across the field was a splendid one, the picturesque of the Highlanders heightened by contrast with the dull black uniform of the Scotch Brigade on the one side and the almost pretty looking troopers on the other. And Lancers, Dragoons, Artillery, and remarkably fine horse-archers helped to produce a very fine picture."

However, all this would not have been remarkable by any German, for all Germans have generally seen reviews by the dozen. What would have struck him was the remarkable—thing to the German mind almost unimaginable—thing of a lot of civilians with their ladies reviewing regimental troops very much like commanding officers: actually walking down the line of officers and men, eyeing them critically and remarking upon their appearance!"

There seemed a certain element of humour in it—in the contrast of the compulsorily serious faces of the reviewed and the laughing and pretty faces of the reviewing ladies. It was the most unfamiliar thing I had probably ever happened. At the same time it is no doubt a sign of the times—a sign of the power of the Press."

Remarkable also was the comparatively small number of people who had turned out to see the show. In Berlin thousands upon thousands of private citizens would have taken the trouble to travel out to the parade grounds and would have waited for hours to see all they could."

But the most remarkable thing of all—always speaking from a German standpoint—was the ignorance of almost all the civilians present of things military. Hardly anyone knew the names of the regiments. In Berlin every child would have known better. Nor would anyone have asked to see where the "door of the gun" opened, as someone did who "inspected" a cannon."

And if one related in Germany that a small troop of soldiers passed holding their unheeded swords in front of them, and that even an officer standing near by could not explain the mystery of that troop—who they were or what they duty might be—well, one would not be believed."

The Artillery marched out of step. The cavalry rode and looked fine. The infantry, however, does not come anywhere near the German soldier as far as erect, good marching is concerned, with the exception of the King's Company of Guards—if that is correctly quoted—who are a very fine body of men and remind me of a marching troop of some German "elite" regiment. The Highlanders are a class of their own, not to be compared with any existing soldier. They were the prettiest sight on the field."

A thing absolutely unknown in Germany is a military police. There is no use for one. The German Army would not know what to do with it, if it had it.

O. T. S.

## England is the Home of Good Tailoring—London the Fashion Centre of the World.

## AN IMPORTANT SAVING Can be effected if you order your clothes from London. JOHN J. M. BULT, Cash Tailor.

140, Finchbury St., London, Eng., has a Special Department in his business for attending to the requirements of those abroad, when the same personal attention is given which has built up his reputation at home. He guarantees the best quality cloth—the best styles also.

PRICES are as follows:  
Frock Coat and Vest . . . from £3.  
Dress Suit (3-piece) . . . " 35.  
Longer Suit . . . " 35.  
Suits and Knives . . . " 35.  
A choice of Tweeds, Flannels, Cheviots and Serge may be had. Kindly state which required—and the colour—when writing for patterns. Self-measurement forms on application. As a register is kept of all Customers' measures, an accurate fit is guaranteed.

RIDING BREECHES cut on the most approved lines from 35/-

## KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetened all Druggists. Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists. Prepared by J. M. KEATING, London, Eng.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION

This successful popular remedy, used in Continental hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, expiates everything hitherto employed.


THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all disorders, by restoring the normal use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of chronic and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful purgative, removes all disorders, such as indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, etc. It purifies the whole system, restores the blood, and permanently eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful tonic, restores the system, removes all disorders, such as indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, etc. It purifies the whole system, restores the blood, and permanently eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

For exhaustion, and those "used up" feelings resulting from dissipation, worry, overwork, excess, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength & vigour to those suffering from enervating influences. It is obtainable of principal chemists.

THERAPION is a French Preparation. The above Trade Mark is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" with a registered British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.



# LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

is the original and genuine "Worcestershire," and is the ideal sauce for use with all kinds of meat dishes, fish, soup, game, cheese or salads.

WORCESTER

the beautiful and historic city in the West of England where this sauce has always been made, and whence it continues to be exported in ever-increasing quantities to all parts of the world.

## Do you drink Whisky?

If so, drink THE BEST and the BEST is —

### Wright & Greig's "Premier"

It is the very finest Whisky that can possibly be produced. The Whiskies of which "Premier" is composed are of the very oldest, selected from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and put together with all the knowledge which 50 years' experience can acquire.

OBTAINABLE THROUGH ALL FIRST-CLASS WINE MERCHANTS.

Wright & Greig, Ltd., Dallas Dhu Distillery, Forres, Elginshire.

Head Office: 64 Waterloo Street, Glasgow.

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

# BOVRIL

is ALL beef—prime beef in a readily digestible form.

That is why BOVRIL is so invigorating a beverage, so strengthening a food, why Cooks find it so useful, why Doctors and Nurses recommend it, why the sensible housewife will have nothing in place of it.

## BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF.

## SAINT-RAPHAEL

### TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young men, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

### CLETEAS

is a MELISSA and MINT cordial, which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALDEBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.



